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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1823, and is the oldest newspaper in the Colony, and, with the exception of the "Providence Journal," is the oldest in New England. It has a circulation of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading, solidly stated, full and general news, well selected opinion and valuable features from all household departments, reaching so many important cities and countries, that it is available throughout the world.

Tragedy came in a grand way to advance single copies in newspaper offices. Extra copies are being sent to all the offices of publication and to the various news rooms in the city. Extra copies are free and special delivery given preference by addressing the publisher.

Buckettes Occupying Mercury Hall

Brown Williams George, No. 12, Ordinarian of St. George's, Wm. E. Miller, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; model and M. M. May, Mrs.

Newport Teas, No. 13, Bakers of Newbern; Charles B. Chinnell, Royal Keeper; model and M. M. May, Mrs.

Coffee Warmer, No. 14, M. M. Powers; Dr. A. G. Abbott, John H. Brown, Jr., Chief Carpenter; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary; Model and M. M. May, Mrs.

Newport Oyster, No. 15, M. W. A. A. K. Hugo, Vice Consul; Charles B. Peckover, Clerk, Model and M. M. May, Mrs.

The Newport Horseracing Register, Robert Laurie, President; David McPherson, Secretary; model and M. M. May, Mrs.

Oakland Livery, No. 16, A. G. Abbott, Master Workman; Perry B. Jewell, Partner; Model and M. M. May, Mrs.

Mahoneys Livery, No. 17, M. M. May, Mrs.

Brilliant Goddard, Warbler; James H. Goddard, Secretary; Model and M. M. May, Mrs.

Diamond Authority, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Model and M. M. May, Mrs.

Rehmanns Livery, No. 18, M. M. May, Mrs.

Jerome Davis, Chancery Contractors; Robert B. Goddard, Warbler; James H. Goddard, Secretary; Model and M. M. May, Mrs.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 19, U. S. R. R. P. B. Knight Captain; George A. Wilcox, President; Gorden, Presidents meets at Frankfort.

Local Matters.

Thanksgiving Day.

In accordance with the proclamations issued by the President of the United States and by the Governor of Rhode Island, next Thursday will be observed as Thanksgiving Day. This is one of the great feast days of the people of the United States, when families gather in their homes to offer thanks for the blessings of the year that has gone. It is a national institution that has been handed down to us from the time of the Pilgrims and it is eminently fitting that the custom should have survived to the present day.

In this city the church services will consist principally of a union service at the United Congregational Church at which Rev. A. P. Record, pastor of the Channing Memorial Church, will preach the sermon. The churches that will join in the union service are the First Presbyterian; First, Second, Central, Shiloh, Mount Olivet, Baptist; Channing Memorial; United Congregational and Union Congregational; First Methodist, Thames street Methodist and Mount Zion A. M. E. Church. Other churches will hold individual services.

Aquidneck Chapter, O. E. S.

The annual meeting of this chapter was held Thursday evening. Mrs. Jennie L. Ilston of East Providence, the Grand Matron, was present and installed the officers, assisted by Missel D. McTiguean, Grand Marshal. The following is the list:

Worthy Matron—Miss Clara M. Foster; Worthy Pasto—Mr. William H. Allard; Associate Matron—Mrs. Fred A. Allen; Secretary—Miss Mary C. Parker; Treasurer—Miss Alice E. Billings; Conductor—Miss Ella K. Marshall; Associate Conductor—Miss Bertha Maud.

Alab—Miss Frances Mahan; Ruth—Miss Elizabeth Scammon; Martha—Miss Margaret Smith; Electa—Miss Anna Frank; Marshal—Miss Josephine Coggeshall; Warbler—Miss Minnie Barland; Chaplain—Mrs. Edward G. Hayward; Seal—Mr. George H. Lovell.

On another page of this paper will be found an interesting comparison of the relative methods of mining for oil as compared with that of mining for gold or other minerals. It shows that the process of prospecting oil is less extensive and consequently less expensive than digging for gold.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick has been detached from duty at the Naval War College. He will be succeeded by Captain W. W. Mead as commandant of the naval district and by Captain C. S. Sperry as president of the War College.

Mrs. Ralph Metcalf of Boston has been visiting her mother, Mrs. W. F. Adams.

The New Railroad.

Judging by the appearance of things in the region of Broad Way it appears as if there was going to be a new street railway built there at once. All along the street from Lake's corner north to the One Mile corner are spread the rails of the Newport & Providence Street Railway to readiness for the contractor to begin the work of laying them. It is announced that the work will be begun early next week, probably Monday. Thirteen arrived in this city the last of last week and were excited to the place where they will be used by contractor Dugan early this week, notwithstanding the heavy rainfall that made outdoor work unpleasant.

There was some further delay in signing the contract for the construction of the road last week, but it is now stated that the contract for the entire construction of the road has been signed and that work will be begun at once and pushed as fast as possible until cold weather sets in. The first will be to lay the railroad Broadway from Lake's corner to the One Mile corner, and then the men will go to work on the Point section of the road.

It is not probable that any progress can be made on the construction of the road through the country until spring opens, and it is doubtful if even will be run over the local branch before that time, as it is the intention of the company to construct their own power house so as not to be dependent on another concern for power.

Long Wharf Fatality.

There was a fatality at Long wharf on Monday evening when John Blodberg, 69 years old, fell overboard and in spite of the prompt assistance of those nearby subsequently died from the shock. Mr. Blodberg went to Long wharf to fish about six o'clock and in the darkness fell into the water. His cries were heard by a lad named Benjamin Stevens who threw a life-buoy to him and with the help of other boys supported him until he could be drawn from the water by some men. The ambulance was summoned and Blodberg was hurried to the hospital but failed to recover from the exposure.

The deceased was native of Sweden but had lived in Newport for the past twenty years. He was a member of the United Congregational Church. He survived by a widow, one son and two daughters, of whom one daughter resides in Sweden and the rest of the family in Newport.

Funeral of J. H. Goddard.

Funeral services of the late James H. Goddard were held at the Central Baptist Church on Monday afternoon and were attended by a large gathering of friends and associates. There was a brief service at the residence on Second street after which the remains were borne to the church. A delegation from the fire department acted as escort, being composed of the chief engineer, board of firewards, the permanent men, and a delegation from each company.

Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., conducted the services. The interment was in the Old Cemetery. The bearers were Thomas W. Wood and Charles S. Freeman of the fire department, Samuel H. Oxen and Francis Stanhope of the Knights of Honor, and William H. Boone and William A. Peckham of Malbone Lodge, New England Order of Protection. The floral offerings were very beautiful.

Dr. William T. Bull and ex-Congressman Melville Bull sailed for Europe on Tuesday on steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. Dr. Bull expects to return to New York the early part of December, accompanied by Mrs. Bull and her son.

Apothecary John W. Wood, at the Naval Training Station, underwent a surgical operation at the New York Naval Hospital last week and most favorable reports are to his condition are received by his family in this city.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Peter Augustus Jay of this city to be secretary of legation at Constantinople, and George L. Lorillard to be secretary of legation at Madrid.

Mr. Frank J. Hughes has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be out once again.

Rev. G. W. Laudlaw was in New York the past week attending the Deacon-Hayden wedding.

The lobster season has closed and the fishermen have pulled their pots for the last time this season.

Paintmaster and Mrs. P. V. Mohan, U. S. N., sailed last week for Europe.

The bar of Mt. W. S. Lawton on Green street is being materially improved.

Miss Anna Fisch is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Andrews in Roxbury, Mass.

Wedding Anniversary.

On November 17, 1853, Rev. Samuel Adlam, then pastor of the First Baptist Church, in this city, joined in matrimony Miss Susan Nash and Mr. Frederick A. Barlow, and on Tuesday of this week Mr. and Mrs. Barlow observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The couple are both enjoying excellent health. It was their intention to celebrate this event in a quiet way, with a few relatives gathered with them, but in the evening about forty members of Emma Rebekah Lodge called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barlow and furnished a pleasing program of enjoyment, including readings by various members. Mr. Pike, on behalf of the lodge, presented the host and hostess with a number of gold pieces. A phonograph, in charge of Mr. Howard N. Ackers, also added to the festivities.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, four of whom are living—Mrs. R. Emmett Tilley, Miss Mary A. Barlow, Miss Lydia A. Barlow and Mr. Charles H. Barlow.

Refreshments were served and each guest received a piece of wedding cake of Mrs. Barlow's make.

Many gifts and congratulations were sent to the couple during the day.

Chapel Property Sold.

Simeon Hazard has sold for the First Baptist Church the Tilley Avenue Chapel property situated at the easterly corner of Tilley and Van Zandt avenues, to Rev. Richard Arnold Greene and others as trustees of the Walter Lowrie Club. The Tilley Avenue Mission was a conception of the Rev. R. P. Tuller, a former pastor of the First Baptist Church, and was opened to mission work on Sunday, June 10th, 1891, twenty-three persons being present. The first meeting was a Sunday-school service and it proved a grand success until the new churches were established in the second ward, which drew largely from its membership.

The Walter Lowrie Club, promoted by Rev. Richard Arnold Greene, was named in honor of Walter Lowrie, drowned while bathing here a few years since, and is a helpful institution for some forty or more young men, and they will use their new purchase for the meetings of the club and their social gatherings.

The Minneola Council, D. of P., held its weekly whist in Southwick's Hall Tuesday evening and despite the inclemency of the weather there was a good attendance. Two hours were devoted to whist and Mrs. Arthur Gilman won the lady's first prize and Mr. Harry West gentleman's first, while Mrs. Hugh N. Gifford and Mr. Titus captured the consolation. Dancing followed from 11.30 to 1.

The Newport County Club gave a members' night, Thursday evening. The Harry K. Howard orchestra played throughout the evening and solos were sung by Messrs. Charles Garneau, Jr., Lewis B. Walker of Taunton, Mr. J. Frank Albro, H. C. Rankin and H. C. Tilley. Refreshments were served and a social time followed.

News was received here last week of the death at Oakland, Cal., of Mr. Henry Cottrell, eldest son of the late Silas H. Cottrell of this city. Mr. Cottrell was a native of Newport, but had lived in California for many years. A widow and two sons survive him.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Abbie Agnes Mahoney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Mahoney, to Mr. J. Joseph M. Martin, at St. Joseph's Church, Thursday, November 26.

Mrs. Marshall Corliss has returned to her home in New York after having spent a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Plummer, in this city.

Mrs. and Mrs. John J. Peckham have been entertaining Mrs. William R. Dunham and Miss Dunham of Providence.

Mrs. Ellen Louisa McCarthy and Mr. Harry T. Vanneman were married at St. Mary's rectory Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Champion, Jr., have been receiving congratulations on the birth of a son the past week.

Chief of Police and Mrs. Richards and Mrs. L. K. Carr have returned from New York.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has gone to Washington with her sister, Lady Herbert.

Judge and Mrs. J. P. Mahoney, nee Burke, have returned from their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor have returned to their home in Stamford, Ct.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Rice and family have moved to Pottsville, Pa.

Mr. James H. Barney, Jr., has been in New York the past week.

The public schools have entered upon their winter schedule.

Supreme Court.

The common pleas division of the supreme court opened the third week of its November session on Monday. The criminal docket was in order but because of the absence of Assistant Attorney General Greenough the cases were continued until next term. A number of entries were made on the city solicitor's docket.

On Tuesday the Anthony and Hirschfeld cases vs. Edward Gray were in order for trial. There were three suits, one by James E. Anthony, one by Sarah T. Anthony, and one by Adolf Hirschfeld against Edward Gray, all growing out of a collision on Bellevue avenue between an automobile owned by Mr. Gray and a carriage containing Mr. Hirschfeld and Miss Anthony. The accident occurred on July 1st.

The first case called was that of Mr. Hirschfeld, the amount of damages asked being \$5000. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Curran of Providence and the defendant by Col. Sheppard of this city. A number of witnesses were summoned to testify to the circumstances of the collision and the injuries of the plaintiff. Among the witnesses called for the plaintiff were Andrew Melville, who heard the crash and helped remove Miss Anthony; Andrew J. Taft who came with a carriage to carry Miss Anthony home; William Gilmore, who heard the crash but heard neither bell nor gongs; Richard Bowler, Patrick C. Hayden; Sallie Anthony, who was in the carriage and testified that she could remember nothing of what occurred; Elizabeth C. Anthony, mother of Sallie Anthony; James Anthony, father of Sallie Anthony; William McCarthy, who saw the accident and testified that the machine was going very fast.

The plaintiff testified in his own behalf. He was driving slowly and looked up and down the avenue. He thought he had plenty of time to cross the avenue but the automobile tried to head him off and then struck the horse. Both occupants of the carriage were thrown out. He testified to the extent of his own injuries, saying that he had had pain, nervousness and vomiting since the accident.

For the defense Col. Sheppard claimed that the facts had been misrepresented. He introduced certain photographs and Thomas Winters, formerly of the New York Transportation Company, testified as to the condition of the automobile when it was brought in. James Graham heard a horn blown before the automobile reached Ruggles' avenue. He saw Miss Anthony thrown out or jump out.

Henry G. McVicar of New York was in the automobile. He saw the carriage some distance away and the occupant were not looking around. The horse ran into the automobile which was stopped almost instantly. Marion Wright of Philadelphia testified to the same effect. It would have been perfectly easy to have stopped either the horse or the automobile.

Mr. Gray, the defendant, testified that the automobile was going very slowly and that the chauffeur was very careful. He saw the carriage but had no thought of a collision. The horn was blown twice. The chauffeur, Dunkum, was called and testified that he did not see the horse until he saw its head in the automobile.

On Wednesday the plaintiff called Dr. Ritter of New York who testified to the shock and its result upon the plaintiff. The court charged the jury and it retired to consider the case. Shortly after 2 o'clock the jury reported that it was unable to agree.

On Thursday the case of Lizzie K. Hatch vs. George Peck was in order for trial. This was a suit for damages for alleged defamatory language used by the defendant on August 4, 1903. The testimony was more or less contradictory and the jury found a verdict of \$50 for plaintiff. Judge Franklin represented the plaintiff and Mr. Brown the defendant.

The first study meeting of the Unity Club for the winter was held in Channing parlor Tuesday evening, there being a good attendance. Mr. Herbert W. Lull presided. Papers were read by Miss Franklin, Mrs. Herbert W. Lull and Mr. Lull. Miss Driscoll sang and Miss Maud Harrington recited "An Old, Old Story."

Mr. George M. Freeborn, formerly of this city, died at Allerton, R. I., on Monday. He was in his 80th year. Mr. Freeborn was a native of New York and a member of the First Congregational Church. He was a prominent citizen of this city, having been a member of the Board of Education for many years and a member of the Board of Trade for many years.

The estate of Silas H. Cottrell, consisting of land and buildings, was sold for \$2,000.

Simon Hazard has rented for F. S. and S. P. Barker a new cottage on Prescot place to Jacob Williams.

Simon Hazard has rented to J. R. Smith, of the Torpedo Station, one of the new cottages on Prescot place for F. S. and S. P. Barker.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for A. Bondinan, of Taunton, Mass., his cottage in Tiverton to Joseph Peters.

G. H. Wrightson has rented for Mrs. Hildred the lower part of the house on Heath court to Geo. Triplett.

Wedding Bells.

Bessie Hayden.

At Grace Church, New York, on Tuesday at noon, occurred the marriage of Miss Anna Blake Hayden, daughter of Dr. Daniel H. Hayden, to Rev. Ernest Joseph Denney, assistant rector of Trinity Church, Newport. Rev. Dr. William Huntington, D. D., officiated.

The bride wore a dress of white crepe de chine, en traine, and a long veil, caught up with orange blossoms. Miss Elizabeth Grant was the attendant. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. Charles Ray Denney, of Detroit, Mich., brother of the groom, and the usher was Mr. John Hayden of New York, a cousin of the bride, and Rev. Arthur N. Peaselee, vicar of St. Columba's Chapel, Middletown.

A wedding breakfast followed at the residence of the

The New Arabian Nights

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

The SUICIDE CLUB

PART III

The Adventure of the Hansom Cab

LIEUTENANT BRACKENBURY RICH had greatly distinguished himself in one of the lesser Indian wars. It was who took the celebrated prisoner with his own hand. His gallantry was universally applauded, and when he came home prostrated by an ugly sailor cold and a protracted jungle fever soothsayer was prepared to welcome the Lieutenant as a celebrity of minor history. But his was a character remarkable for unaffected modesty. Adventure was dear to his heart, but he cared little for reputation, and he waited at foreign watering places and in Algiers until the fame of his exploits had run through its nine days' vitality and begun to be forgotten. He arrived in London at last, in the early season, with as little observation as he could desire, and as he was an orphan and had none but distant relatives who lived in the provinces it was almost as if foreign that he installed himself in the capital of the country for which he had shed his blood.

On the day following his arrival he dined alone at a military club. He shook hands with a few old comrades and received their warm congratulations, but as one and all had some engagement for the evening he found himself left entirely to his own resources. He was in dress, for he had entertained the notion of visiting a theater. But the great city was new to him. He had gone from a provincial school to a military college and thence direct to the eastern empire, and he promised himself a variety of delights in this world for exploration. Swinging his cane, he took his way westward. It was a mild evening, already dark, and now and then threatened rain. The succession of faces in the lamplight stirred the Lieutenant's imagination, and it seemed to him as if he could walk forever in that stimulating city atmosphere and surrounded by the mystery of 4,000,000 private lives. He glanced at the houses and marveled what was passing behind those warmly lighted windows. He looked into them after face and saw them each intent upon some unknown interest, criminal or kindly.

"They talk of war," he thought, "but this is the great battlefield of mankind."

And then he began to wonder that he should walk so long in this complicated scene and not chance upon so much as the shadow of an adventure for himself.

"All in good time," he reflected. "I am still a stranger and perhaps wear a strange air. But I must be drawn into the eddy before long."

The night was already well advanced when plump of cold rain fell suddenly out of the darkness. Brackenbury paused under some trees, and as he did so he caught sight of a hansom cabman making him a sign that he was disengaged. The circumstance fell in so happily to the occasion that he at once raised his cane in answer and had soon ensconced himself in the London gondola.

"Where to, sir?" asked the driver.

"Where you please," said Brackenbury.

And immediately, at a pace of surprising swiftness, the hansom drove off through the rain into a maze of villas. One villa was so like another, each with its front garden, and there was so little to distinguish the deserted lamp-lit streets and crescents through which the flying hansom took its way that Brackenbury soon lost all idea of direction. He would have been tempted to believe that the cabman was amusing himself by driving him round and round and in and out about a small quarter, but there was something businesslike in the speed which convinced him of the contrary. The man had an object in view. He was hastening toward a definite end, and Brackenbury was at once astonished at the fellow's skill in picking a way through such a labyrinth and a little concerned to imagine what was the occasion of his hurry. He had heard tales of strangers leaving it in London. Did the driver belong to some bloody and treacherous association, and was he himself being whirled to a murderous death?

The thoughts had scarcely presented itself when the cab swung sharply round a corner and pulled up before the garden gate of a villa in a long and wide road. The house was brilliantly lit by another hansom held just above, and Brackenbury could see a gentleman being admitted at the front door and received by several liveried servants. He was surprised that the carriage should have stopped so immediately in front of a house where a reception was being held, but to the next instant it was the result of course and set placidly smoking where he was until he heard the trap drivers open over his head.

"Here we are," said the driver.

"Where?" repeated Brackenbury.

"We told me to take you where I pleased," returned the man, with a chuckle and here we are."

It struck Brackenbury that the voice was wonderfully smooth and courteous for a man in so inferior a position. He

and his mind reached the conclusion while his host was still holding him by the hand, and to him his looks returned from this rapid survey. At a second view Mr. Morris surprised him still more than on the first. The easy elegance of his manners, the distinction, vivacity, and courage that appeared upon his features, fitted very ill with the lieutenant's preconceptions on the subject of the proprietor of a hell, and the tone of his conversation seemed to mark him out for a man of position and merit. Brackenbury found he had an instinctive liking for his entertainer, and though he added himself for the weakness, he was unable to resist a sort of friendly attraction for Mr. Morris' person and character.

"I have heard of you, Lieutenant Rich," said Mr. Morris, lowering his tone, "and I am gratified to make your acquaintance. Your looks accord with the reputation that has preceded you from India. And if you will forgive for awhile the irregularity of your presence in my house I shall feel it not only an honor, but a genuine pleasure besides. A man who makes a mouthful of barbarian captives," he added, with a laugh, "should not be appalled by a branch of etiquette, however serious."

And he led him toward the sideboard and pressed him to partake of some refreshment.

"Upon my word!" the lieutenant reflected, "this is one of the pleasantest fellows, and I do not doubt, one of the most agreeable societies in London."

"He is the person of the house," replied the driver.

"It is not a common way of collecting guests," said Brackenbury, "but an eccentric man might very well indulge the whim without any intention to offend. And suppose that I refuse Mr. Morris' invitation," he went on, "what then?"

"My orders are to drive you back where I took you from," replied the man, "and set out to look for others up to midnight. Those who have no fancy for such an adventure, Mr. Morris said, were not the guests for him."

These words decided the lieutenant on the spot.

"After all," he reflected as he descended from the hansom, "I have not had long to wait for my adventure."

He had hardly found footing on the sidewalk and was still feeling in his pocket for the fare when the cab swung about and drove off by the way he came at the former breakneck velocity. Brackenbury shouted after the man, who paid no heed and continued to drive away, but the sound of his voice was overheard in the house, the



THE CABMAN HAS BEEN PAID," OBSERVED THE SERVANT.

door was again thrown open, enliting a flood of light upon the garden and a servant ran down to meet him, holding an umbrella.

"The cabman has been paid," observed the servant in a very civil tone, and he proceeded to escort Brackenbury along the path and up the steps. In the hall several other attendants received him of his hat, cane and pocket, gave him a ticket with a number in return and politely hurried him up a stair adorned with tropical flowers to the door of an apartment on the first floor. Here a grave butler inquired his name and announced "Lieutenant Brackenbury Rich," ushered him into the drawing room of the house.

A young man, slender and singularly handsome, came forward and greeted him with an air of some courtesy and affection. Hundreds of candles of the finest wax lighted up a room that was perfumed, like the staircase, with a profusion of rare and beautiful flowering shrubs. A side table was loaded with tempting viands. Several servants went to and fro with fruits and goblets of champagne. The company was perhaps sixteen in number, all men, few beyond the prime of life and, with hardly an exception, of a dashing and capable exterior. They were divided into two groups, one about a roulette board and the other surrounding a table at which one of their number held a bank of baccarat.

"I see," thought Brackenbury. "I am in a private gambling saloon, and the cabman was a tool."

His eye had embraced the details

by inadvertence, but to speak openly, I cannot at all remember your appearance. Let me put the question without unnecessary circumlocution—between gentlemen of whom a word will suffice—under whose roof do you suppose yourself to be?"

"That of Mr. Morris," replied the other, with prodigious display of contempt, which had been visibly growing upon him throughout the last few words.

"Mr. John or Mr. James Morris?" inquired the host.

"I really cannot tell you," returned the unfortunate guest. "I am not personally acquainted with the gentleman any more than I am with yourself."

"I see," said Mr. Morris. "There is another person of the same name further down the street, and I have no doubt the policeman will be able to supply you with his number. Believe me, I dedicate myself on the misunderstanding which has procured me the pleasure of your company for so long, and let me express a hope that we may meet again upon a more regular footing. Meanwhile, I would not for the world detain you longer from your friends, John," he added, raising his voice, "will you see that this gentleman finds his gratitude?"

And with the most amiable air Mr. Morris escorted his visitor far at the anteroom door, where he left him under conduct of the butler. As he passed the window on his return to the drawing room Brackenbury could hear him utter a profound sigh, as though his mind was loaded with a great anxiety and his nerves already fatigued with the task on which he was engaged.

For perhaps an hour the hansom kept arriving with such frequency that Mr. Morris had to receive a new guest for every old one that he sent away, and the company preserved its number undiminished. But toward the end of that time the arrivals grew few and far between and at length ceased entirely, while the process of exhaustion was continued with unabated activity.

The drawing room began to look empty, the butler was disengaged for lack of a master, more than one person had good night of his own accord and was induced to depart without expostulation, and in the meanwhile Mr. Morris resounded his ingenuous attractions to those who stayed behind. He went from group to group and from person to person with looks of the readiest sympathy and the most pertinent and pleasing talk. He was not so much like a host as like a hostess, and there was a feminine coquetry and condescension in his manner which charmed the hearts of all.

As the guests grew thinner Lieutenant Rich strolled for a moment out of the drawing room into the hall in quest of fresher air. But he had no sooner passed the threshold of the antechamber than he was brought to a dead halt by a discovery of the most surprising nature. The flavoring shrubs had disappeared from the staircase. Three large furniture wagons stood before the garden gate. The servants were busy dismantling the house upon all sides and some of them had already donned their greatcoats and were preparing to depart. It was like the end of a country fair, where everything has been supplied by contract. Brackenbury had indeed some matter for reflection. First, the guests, who were no real guests after all, had been dismissed; and now the servants, who could hardly be genuine servants, were actively dispersing.

"Was the whole establishment a sham," he asked himself, "the mustering of a single night, which should disperse before morning?"

Watching a favorable opportunity, Brackenbury dashed upstairs to the higher regions of the house. It was as he had expected. He ran from room to room and saw not a stick of furniture nor so much as a picture on the walls. Although the house had been painted and papered, it was not only uninhabited at present, but plainly had never been inhabited at all. The young officer remembered with astonishment its spacious, salient and hospitable air on his arrival. It was only at a prodigious cost that the imposture could have been carried out upon so great a scale.

Who then, was Mr. Morris? What was his intention in thus playing the householder for a single night in the remote west of London? And why did he collect his visitors at hazard from the streets?

Brackenbury remembered that he had already delayed too long, and hastened to join the company. Many had left during his absence, and, counting the Lieutenant and his host, there were not more than five persons in the drawing room recently so strengthened. Mr. Morris greeted him as he re-entered the apartment with a smile and immediately rose to his feet.

"It is now time gentlemen," said he, "to explain my purpose in decoying you from your amusements. I trust you did not find the evening hang very dry on your hands, but my object, I will confess, is not to entertain your leisure but to help myself in an unfortunate necessity. You are all gentlemen. Your appearance does you that much justice, and I ask for no better security. Hence I speak it without concealment. I ask you to render me a dangerous and delicate service—dangerous because you may run the hazard of your lives and delicate because I must ask an absolute discretion upon all that you shall hear of me. From an outer stranger the request is almost comically extravagant. I am well aware of this, and I would add at once if there be any one present who like me has been beaten.—Everybody's Magazine.

"The dead march is not necessarily the one that the musicians have murdered.

When the last trump sounds, some woman will ask Gabriel to wait a minute.

The oil of insincerity is more to be dreaded than the vinegar of vituperation.

A good field of corn is one thing a farmer doesn't care to have crowded over.

A walk may improve your appetite, but a tramp will eat you out of house and home.

The man who cannot be beaten is he who holds his head up when he has been beaten.—Everybody's Magazine.

GOOD THINGS TO LEARN.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn to attend strictly to your own business; very important point.

Learn how to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.

Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world keep the bad to yourself.

Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to greet your friends with a smile. They carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.

Learn to bear your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares whether you have the carbuncle, headache or rheumatism.

Learn to earn his fee.

Dr. Pritchard visits Mr. Goldsmith, the great pork manufacturer.

"Well, my dear sir, I don't see that

there is anything radically wrong with you. Go to bed early, don't drink anythin' stronger than coffee and you'll be all right in a week."

"What? Are you not going to give me any medicine?"

"Certainly not. You don't need it."

"But you got your money just the same."

"Yes. Just so."

"Well, I don't think it is a square deal. *Show* you what I mean, put a mustard plaster on the back of my neck and give me a dose of salts. Everybody that works for me's got to earn his salary."

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Morris. "I am obliged to pay for all you eat. It would be impossible to exact

the gravity of my proposal."

"Well, gentlemen, what do you say?"

"We have had our evening's festivity. Shall we all go homeward peacefully in body? You will think well of my suggestion in the morning when you see the sun rise in innocence and safety."

The speaker announced the last words with an intonation which added to their force, and his face wore a slight expression, full of gravity and significance. Another of the company rose hastily and, with some appearance of alarm, prepared to take his leave. There were only two who held their ground, Brackenbury and an old neddy cavalry major. But these two preserved a nonchalant demeanor and, beyond a look of intelligence which they rapidly exchanged, applied entirely to the discussion that had just been terminated.

TO BE CONTINUED.
BEATING A "SCOOP."

The Way President Hayes Once Saved a Newspaper Man.

President Hayes was generally counted as a cold man by the correspondents, but there is one identified writer of "Brevier Monthly" who, when a Washington correspondent, had need to find a vulnerable point in the president's armor and succeeded completely.

Then, as now, great pains were taken to prevent premature publication of the president's message. At the same time it was the custom, which it is not now, for certain newspapers to print a foretaste of the message a few days in advance. One year the correspondent of W. R. Story's Chicago Times learned late on a Saturday night that the Chicago Tribune man had sent an abstract of the message by mail for publication on the following Monday morning. As he knew that to be beaten on so important a matter meant discharge by the Tribune Story, he put in all of the following Sunday trying to secure an abstract for himself. At about noon he got so close to a printed copy that he began to have hopes, but they were dashed to the ground when the editor thereof refused an offer of \$100 for the document.

Finally, at about 3 o'clock, the correspondent met a senator, a great friend of the president, to whom he confided all the complete story of his trouble. The senator didn't believe he could be of service, but finally consented to take the correspondent with him to call upon the chief executive.

At first the president was silent, though he would not deny that the Chicago Tribune man had stolen a march on his rival. At last, being convinced that failure meant the close of his editor's journalistic career, Mr. Hayes said:

"I can't send you to any one for a copy of the message, as you suggest. You can't be helped by any one but me, and I am crowded for time. But, under the circumstances, I will outline the message briefly on condition that you keep the source of your information a secret. You must not take notes, but write wholly from memory. I may repeat the exact phraseology of the message in part and that wouldn't do in your dispatch."

Then for the space of twenty minutes the president talked steadily, the correspondent listening meanwhile as if his life depended upon good hearing and good memory. The result was a column and three-quarters in the Chicago Times the next morning and promotion instead of discharge for the newspaper man.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PROVERBS UP TO DATE.

Better swallow your good jests than lose your good friend.

Sweet are the uses of adversity; bitter are the uses of prosperity.

The rising generation owes much to the inventor of the alarm clock.

If vanity were a deadly disease every undertaker would buy fast horses.

The dead march is not necessarily the one that the musicians have murdered.

When the last trump sounds, some woman will ask Gabriel to wait a minute.

The oil of insincerity is more to be dreaded than the vinegar of vituperation.

A good field of corn is one thing a farmer doesn't care to have crowded over.

A walk may improve your appetite, but a tramp will eat you out of house and home.

The man who cannot be beaten is he who holds his head up when he has been beaten.—Everybody's Magazine.

GOOD THINGS TO LEARN.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn to attend strictly to your own business; very important point.

Learn how to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.

Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world keep

Established by Pease in 1795.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN D. SANBORN, Editorial Manager.

Saturday, November 21, 1903.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, the gallant General Joe, so rapidly falling, both mentally and physically. He will never take his seat again in the U. S. Senate.

The U. S. House of Representatives on Thursday passed the Cuban reciprocity treaty by a vote of 333 to 21. The opposition, whilst little there was of it, came mostly from the beet sugar people.

The World prints figures showing the capitalization and market values of the Morgan and Rockefeller properties. They show that the actual market value of the Rockefeller properties above capitalization amounts to \$487,972,282. The capitalization of the Morgan properties exceeds the market value by \$1,182,841,788.

John Lambert, formerly of the American Steel & Wire Co., will submit a plan to Congress for increasing the country's currency by \$500,000,000. His plan is to amend the national banking act so as to compel every national bank to take out in actual circulation not less than eight-tenths of its capital stock and to empower the secretary of the treasury to deposit in the national banks all revenue over and above a fair working balance.

The canal treaty with the new Republic of Panama has already been made and signed by the Secretary of State and the representative of Panama, and when confirmed by the United States Senate and the new republic then we can begin to dig the canal. The treaty is practically the same as that rejected by the Colombian senate. It will probably be fought over for some months in the U. S. Senate for political effect, but it will finally pass. And probably the fifty millions of dollars will be paid over inside of six months. It will be quite a shock for the little republic of two hundred and fifty thousand people, about one half the population of Rhode Island, to get ten millions of dollars to start business with.

Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The third term in Senator Hanna's chairmanship of the Republican national committee will receive the unanimous assent of every man in his party, and the party comprises more than half of the voting population of the country. The man of all the 80,000,000 Americans who is most anxious to have the senator hold on to his position as campaign manager for at least four years more is President Roosevelt. The invitation which the President will extend to the senator next year for him to lead the Republican host to victory again can not be disregarded. The Republican party has many leaders, but the Ohio statesman has won the right to be considered the master of all the campaign directors whom the United States has produced.

Governor Garvin is not satisfied with trying to "reform" Rhode Island, so he goes up into Massachusetts and tells them that their last Legislature was the "most corrupt that the State has ever had." Truly, if Rhode Island's governor has got the morals of Massachusetts on his shoulders in addition to his own State he will have to work overtime during the coming year. Even the Boston Herald, which abhors that all the Governor's slanders on the fair name of Rhode Island are well merited, takes exception to his attacking Massachusetts. It says: "He tells the truth about corruption in his own State," but Massachusetts, that is another thing. Just give the Governor a chance and he will shout "fraud" and "corruption" even when he gets to heaven, if he is so fortunate as ever to get there.

The State returning board has finished its long labors and declared Garvin elected governor by a plurality of 1,506 over Col. Colt. The figures are 30,575 for Garvin, 29,775 for Col. Col. Utter is elected over Archambault by 381. He received 29,681 votes and Archambault, 28,700. Bennett, for secretary of state, had 22,553 votes and his Democratic opponent, 25,676, making Bennett's plurality 6,915. Stearns, for attorney general, had a majority of 3,572, and Read for general treasurer, 4,287. Last year Garvin had a majority of 7,738. A Democratic lieutenant governor was elected. The result this year would seem to indicate that by another year the last Democratic relic in the shape of a Democratic governor would disappear. By the choice of Col. Utter the Senate will stand 29 Republicans, 10 Democrats. The House will have 40 Republicans and 32 Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of 27 on joint ballot, large enough for all practical purposes.

South American Grid.

A South American revolution has been for a long time a subject for laughter, the foundation for many a joke in the comic weeklies and many a farce on the stage, but probably no revolution that ever occurred had quite so many laughable features as have been developed by the declaration of its independence by the Republic of Panama. We have all read the fable of the greedy dog that dropped the bone from its mouth in order to seize the reflection

in the water which is the present predicament of the Colombian Republic.

The United States offered the Colombian government liberal terms for permission to construct the canal across the isthmus. The sum looked big to the Colombians but they thought that Uncle Sam was rich and could be led for a much larger amount. Consequently Colombia declined to ratify the treaty.

The territory through which it was proposed to build the canal was a part of Colombia but separated from it by impassable mountain ranges. The people who lived in this territory were anxious to have the canal built for money considerations, and as a money consideration is stronger in a South American than love of country, they organized a little revolution and declared themselves independent of Colombia. The United States recognized their independence and Colombia lost not only the huge sum of money that she might have had for the privilege of constructing the canal but also a considerable slice of her country.

When the revolution was announced Colombia breathed forth fire and smoke and prepared to go to war to regain her territory and the many millions of dollars in prospect. Unfortunately for her by an early treaty it is provided that in case of war the Panama railroad, the great highway of the isthmus, shall be neutral ground, and the United States is entrusted with enforcing that neutrality. The geographical situation is such that by another way can a hostile army from Colombia invade Panama. Consequently war was out of the question. But did Colombia give up? Oh, no! She sent a petty governor to Panama and there he met a delegation from the revolutionists, the meeting being held on a United States war vessel, and asked them to please be good and come home again. The invitation was respectfully declined, so the little governor withdrew sealed for home.

Now press dispatches state that Colombia feels very bitterly toward the United States. This is very sad. But perhaps the little dog in the fable harbored a better feeling toward the stream of water that reflected his bone. And we don't believe that the streams were much worried over his anger.

New Haven Road.**Its Earnings and Its Territory.**

New York, New Haven & Hartford annual report for year ended June 30, 1903, shows an expansion of gross earnings of nearly \$4,000,000 amounting to 7 per cent. of the gross earnings of 1902. On the other hand, the expenses have an increase of only \$100,000 less than the increase in gross earnings. The capital and funded liabilities together show a net increase of \$6,550,780 during the same period. As a result the net outcome of the handsome increase in gross earnings of nearly \$4,000,000 is a decrease in the surplus after dividends, carried to profit and loss, of \$178,657. In other words, out of every added dollar of gross earnings, 96 cents was absorbed in the property and its operations and only 4 per cent. was available for dividends.

It is well known that the New Haven by years of heavy betterment lately has brought the physical condition of the road up to a very high mark. Heavy rails, reduced grades, better alignment, separated grade crossings, and modern passenger stations have placed it among the very first in standard of roadway.

The traffic is very largely passenger and the improved facilities have been especially for the better handling of the passenger business. There have been reports that when the improvements now in progress are completed the company proposes to take one-half hour off the schedule between New York and Boston.

Says an Exchange: Connecticut is a state of small and very prosperous industries. But it is removed from coal fields and raw materials. Nor does it lie in the direct route of any through traffic which would give it the use of the returning empty car in either direction. The consuming territories in which it seeks to market its wares are pushing steadily westward. The New Haven road is largely coming to occupy the position of one great terminal. In its operating department it has begun to adjust itself to the interurban traffic conditions which it serves, by the substitution of electric lines for steam lines. The territory covered by the New Haven is owned absolutely by it. The old days of sharp railroad competition are gone. But there has come the largest competition of producing territories, in which the New Haven is drawn into the sharpest kind of competition. It is a competition requiring broad vision and great foresight to appreciate. The prominence of Massachusetts as the great fourth state in manufactures is beginning to be asserted. In the last census she showed a smaller per cent. of increase in manufactures than any other state in the Union except Oregon. Her two leading industries are boots and shoes and textiles. In the former her gain was but 1-16 of 1 per cent. In the latter it was 15 per cent. as against 32 per cent. in the country at large. These results are not reassuring. They call for readjustments at some points. It is certain that no one factor can be as important in assisting a territory to re-adjust itself to shifting industrial and commercial conditions as the railroad which serves the territory. Especially is this true when the problems that confront the industries of that territory are those of geographical location. It casts some light on the present situation to know that in a recent examination of the New Haven property with a view to investment the report made was, the road is exacting too high rates to offer a good basis for investments in the securities. There are many considerations that may render this judgment unjust and harsh, but the view presented is worthy of consideration. It is reassuring that the new president Mr. Mellon, in assuming his office lays unusual stress upon the identity of interests of the railroad and the territory served. If the difficulties ahead for New England are to be solved, it is certain that the railroads must lead the way.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent November 20 to 21, warm wave 22 to 26, cool wave November 25 to 29.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 30, cross west of Rockies by close of December 1, great central valleys 2 to 4, eastern states 5. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 30, great central valleys Dec. 2, eastern 4. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Dec. 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7.

No great importance is attached to this disturbance except it is valuable to know when the great storms are not coming. Temperature first week of December will go high about 7, will amount to a moderate cold wave about 7, site together making good December weather. Next bulletin will give general forecast of December weather including two severe cold waves.

Temperature of week ending November 26 will average below normal and precipitation above. Immediately following date of this bulletin a great fall in temperature accompanied by precipitation may be expected.

Interest of Money.

If a great hoard of money is a good thing for a country, the United States must be in a peculiarly happy condition. According to the treasury statement, the general stock of money in the United States at the beginning of the present month was \$2,721,679,721, which was an increase of about \$1,000,000 in the month. Of this sum \$2,427,894,885 was in circulation, an increase in that item of about \$23,000,000 since the opening of the preceding month, and a gain of something like \$80,000,000 in the twelve months. The difference between the amount of money in the country in the aggregate and the amount in circulation represents the amount held in the treasury.

At the beginning of this month the per capita circulation of the country was \$30.00, a figure never closely approached before. There has been, with some interruptions, a rapid increase in the circulation for several years, the gain, on the whole, being greater than that in population. In the middle of 1890, for example, at the time that Bryan was starting the financial reign of terror, the per capita circulation was \$21.10. Bryan's defeat in that year, and the consequent overthrow of the men of silverion to the country's financial stability, sent the circulation up with considerable speed, and gave for occasional temporary declines, the tendency has been upward ever since.

The question may be asked, Where is this advance going to end? In 1870, at the time the Republican gold resumption act went into operation, the country's per capita stock of cash was \$16.75. Nor was there any special sign at the time that this was too small. A somewhat higher per capita had been in existence a year or two earlier, but this was measured in the isolated and irredeemable currency at the time. Ever since January 1, 1878, every dollar of the country's currency has been held at its face value in gold. The figures of the per capita circulation since then have been on the gold basis. But the circulation has increased so rapidly in the past twenty-four years that the proportion, based on population, has nearly doubled. And nobody looks for any halt, at least in the near future, in the expansion. The \$80-mark which has been reached in the closing days of 1903 may give way to \$40 by 1907 or 1908.

There was an interesting meeting of the Newport Horticultural Society at their hall in the Mercury Building on Wednesday evening, when Mr. M. Faxon gave an interesting talk on "Seeds". Mr. Faxon has had a very large experience both in the raising and handling of seeds and he told in a pleasing manner of many interesting features connected with the business. After his address was brought to a close refreshments were served and a social time was enjoyed.

Mr. Carrithers and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Clark of Newport are among those who have booked passage on the White Star liner Gymnas which sails for Liverpool today.

Bryan says he is as yet undecided as to being again a candidate for the Presidency. If he does not conclude to run himself it is the general belief that his candidate will be Richard Olney of Massachusetts. As Olney was never much of a Bryan man it will be quite a "crow" feast for the former apostle of flat money to support a sound money man.

Cotton mill owners in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts have ordered a reduction of 10 per cent in wages on November 23.

It is estimated that the Maine timber output this season will amount to \$80,000,000 feet of timber, the largest in the history of the state.

President Roosevelt always says the right thing at the right time. Here is his utterance in church in Washington the other day: "No generation can claim as an excuse for failing the fact that it is not guilty of the sins of the preceding generation. It was a surprise to me—I suppose it was a surprise to many of us—to realize that a hundred years ago, in the days of the fathers, the lot of the poor debtor was so hard. It seems incredible to us now that there could have been such callousness to the undeserved human suffering then. I hope sincerely that a century hence it will seem equally incredible to the American of that time that there should be corruption and venality in the Senate will probably confirm the nomination.

Dr. W. D. Crum, the colored man who was named Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., as a recess appointment, has been named again among the nominations sent to the Senate. Although the Senate failed on two former occasions to take action in the case, it is believed that the nomination will be confirmed this time. Senator Tillman threatens to filibuster, but he can do nothing more than bring about a general debate on the race question, and cause a party vote on the nomination. Representative Crum-packer has introduced his resolution in the House, which provides for a committee to examine into the suffrage conditions of various states. His purpose is to decrease the representation in Congress of those Southern states which have disfranchised the negroes. He does not expect the measure to be voted on, but desires to keep the question alive.

"I am much gratified to receive the letters whereby you are accredited to the government of the United States in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Panama," said President Roosevelt to M. Baudouin-Vautier as this representative of the infant republic of Panama was presented to him in the White House by Secretary Hay. In the words of the new minister, the President thus admitted "into the family of nations the weakest and the last-born of the republics of the new world."

Panama is now a sovereign state in the eyes of our government, and it will not be long before we take up negotiations with it for the construction of the canal. Colombian troops are said to be hurrying to the Isthmus to punish the "traitors", but our government will not permit them to land at either Panama or Colon, and may inform the Colombian government that any hostilities even in the remotest vicinity of the Panama Railroad will not be permitted by this government. This would make the suppression of the revolution very difficult, if not absolutely impossible.

In fact friends of the new republic can be now certain that its national existence is guaranteed by this country. Much comment has been aroused by the publication of that part of the President's regular message to Congress which related to the canal negotiations. It was written before the revolution in Panama had as yet been put out of the picture. The President says, "High authority on international law hold that the canal can be dug as an incident to exercising the power to prevent the obstruction of traffic across the isthmus." After stating that in his judgment it is time to declare that the building of the canal cannot be much longer delayed he continues: "It seems evident that in a matter such as this we should finally decide which is the best route, and if the advantages of this route over any other possible route are sufficiently marked, we should then give notice that we can no longer submit to trifling or insincere dealing on

Washington Matters.

Petitions for the Expulsion of Senator Reed Smoot—Opposition to the Promotion of Brigadier General Leonard Wood.—The Race Question in the Senate—Rules.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1903.—Up to the present the most interesting debate in Congress occurred in the Senate relative to the reception of the great number of petitions which have been sent by mail from all parts of the country, demanding that Hon. Reed Smoot, the Mormon Senator from Utah, be expelled from the Senate on the ground that he is an apostle of the Mormon church, and as such was compelled to take an oath of allegiance to his church as the civil as well as religious authority in the land. Most of these petitions are printed blanks which have been distributed throughout the country to be signed and sent to Senators. They are signed principally by women's organizations, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the W. C. T. U. and religious organizations. In many cases the phonetic spelling of the petitions is identical, showing that they emanated from the same source. Former Secretary John G. Carlisle is to appear before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, as counsel for the petitioners. When the petitions were presented, Senator Root declared that they were out of order, as the question was a judicial one to be decided by the Senate Committee, and that petitioning that committee was as much out of place as petitioning the Supreme Court of the United States. Senator Dubois of Idaho took issue with Senator Root and declared that "these various organizations of Christian men and women have a right to petition the Senate and it is their duty to do so." They know what they are doing. They represent the moral thought of the country and should not be discouraged." Most of the public men here disagree with Senator Dubois and believe that instead of representing the moral thought of the country, they represent the narrow bigotry of those who are happiest when they are attacking a religion which is not identified with their own. There is not the slightest chance of forcing Senator Smoot to give up his seat, and many people believe that the mere investigation of his eligibility is an unworthy concession to the united bigotry of the country.

President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate the nomination of Brigadier General Leonard Wood to be major general, and the question of his confirmation has given the General's enemies the long looked for opportunity to attempt to check his career of rapid advancement. The nomination was referred to the committee on military affairs which will hold a public sitting to hear all the protests against making him a major general. If he is confirmed he will become head of the army in 1908 and can remain such until his retirement in 1924, thus preventing a long list of older officers, who are his inferiors in rank, from ever holding the position. Many officers in the army declare that as Wood was merely an army surgeon before the War with Spain, his rapid rise was due to political influence and is unjust to older officers. Senator Teller, statinng he has no personal interest in the matter, has come forth as the protector of these officers and demands that the confirmation be held up until the General's military record can be examined. The most bitter opponent of General Wood is Major Gates M. Rathbone, formerly director of posts in Cuba, and who are convicted of defrauding the government. Wood did all he could to bring Rathbone to justice. The Major declares his innocence, and says he was prosecuted for political reasons. He has a firm supporter in Senator Hanna, who is opposed to Wood's appointment. Rathbone makes serious charges against the general but it is generally doubted that he can sustain them. The Senate will probably confirm the nomination.

Dr. W. D. Crum, the colored man who was named Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., as a recess appointment, has been named again among the nominations sent to the Senate. Although the Senate failed on two former occasions to take action in the case, it is believed that the nomination will be confirmed this time. Senator Tillman threatens to filibuster, but he can do nothing more than bring about a general debate on the race question, and cause a party vote on the nomination. Representative Crum-packer has introduced his resolution in the House, which provides for a committee to examine into the suffrage conditions of various states. His purpose is to decrease the representation in Congress of those Southern states which have disfranchised the negroes. He does not expect the measure to be voted on, but desires to keep the question alive.

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the part of those who have the accident of possession has placed in temporary control of the ground through which the route must pass." He ends by declaring that if the possessors of the territory fail to come to a straightforward agreement with us, "we must forthwith take the matter into our own hands."

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER 19.—STANDARD TIME.

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.

CUT IS ACCEPTED

**Textile Unions at Fall River
Vote Against a Strike**

SET EXAMPLE FOR OTHERS

Motion That Wage Reduction In Cotton Mills of New England Will Become Still More General—Decision to Accept Not Without Protest

Boston, Nov. 10.—Developments in the cotton mill situation, which included the announcement of wage reductions at Simeon, N. H., and Putnam, Conn., important in themselves as coming from sections where new wage schedules had not been generally anticipated, were overshadowed by the result of the meetings of Textile unions at Fall River last night when, by large majority, the suggestion expressed in a resolution adopted by the Textile council and submitted to the individual unions for their approval, and which was against the calling of a strike, was adopted.

While the action of the union endorsing the known sentiment of the council was generally expected it can hardly fail to have a widespread effect in influencing subsequent actions taken by operatives in other places where new wage schedules have been announced. It is believed that operatives generally will abandon all thought of a possible strike and follow the course chosen by the Fall River employees as the wiser under the circumstances.

It is also believed that manufacturers in other cotton centres will now feel encouraged to carry out any plans they may have in mind for the betterment of themselves without regard to the possible course that might be adopted by their employes as a result. Those closest to manufacturers and operatives foresee in last night's developments in Fall River more reason to believe that the wage reduction in the cotton mills of New England will become still more general.

That the men accept the new condition only because they consider that they have no choice in the matter was made plain in the text of the resolution adopted at Fall River, which stated that the time is not opportune for a strike and warned the manufacturers that the operatives will avail a favorable opportunity to make a determined effort to secure a restoration of the present wage schedule. This resolution was not accepted without protest on the part of a large number in each union who openly advocated an immediate strike. What the majority believed to be a wiser counsel, however, prevailed, and the vote showed by far the larger number in favor of remaining at work and bidding their time to secure an adjustment of alleged grievances.

The meetings were not largely attended, as is shown by the votes recorded, which represent less than a majority of the members. The Spinners' union refused to make public the result of the vote in their union, but it is known that the proportion in favor of the council was much the same as that of the other unions. The total vote of the other unions was 753 to 267.

"Nuisance" Has Become Profitable. Austin, Me., Nov. 20.—Big shipments of Christmas trees are being made from points all along the coast to southern and western markets. The total revenue to the people of the state from these trees this year is expected to exceed \$175,000. A few years ago the fir tree was looked upon as a nuisance.

Hut Majority Nominations. Boston, Nov. 20.—At the primary municipal elections held in this city the Democrats nominated as a candidate for mayor at the regular election next month Patrick A. Collins, the present incumbent, the Republicans, George N. Swallow, and the Socialists, Dr. George W. Calvin. There were two Democratic candidates in the field, three Republicans and one Socialist, but it was only the Democrats that apparently took any interest.

Was a Cigarette Fiend. New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 20.—Chestert Mackay, 17 years old, who attempted to shoot his mother, who was taken to the Taunton insane asylum. The boy was brought here from Cambridge, where he was arrested. Mackay could give no reason for having attempted his mother's life, but said he had been contemplating it for some time. He confessed that he smoked as many as 15 boxes of cigarettes a day.

Arbitrators' Mission Failed. Southbridge, Mass., Nov. 20.—At the request of the selected two members of the state board of arbitration came here and attempted to effect a settlement of the trouble between the labor union and the five concerns which have locked out union men. A conference with the manufacturers was followed by a similar meeting with the members of the union, but nothing definite was accomplished.

Wanted For Alleged Embazement. Boston, Nov. 20.—Governor Bates has received requisition papers from the governor of Maine requesting the extradition of William H. Cole of Wakefield, who is wanted in Saco to answer to a charge of embezzlement. By request of Cole's attorneys a hearing will be given by Attorney General Parker on the question of granting the requisition.

White's Victim Is Dead. Boston, Nov. 20.—James N. Gavel, who was shot last Monday night by John W. White, died yesterday at the city hospital. The police have applied for a warrant charging White with murder. He is now under bonds of \$10,000 for the shooting. Annie Lewis, who was shot at the same time and place, is reported as being in a comfortable condition.

CUBAN BILL PASSED

Bad H.W. Vetoed Against the Reciprocity Measure

Washington, Nov. 20.—The house, by a rising vote of 335 to 21, passed the bill to make effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The dissenting votes were about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, but there was no record vote, the minority having too few votes to order the yeas and nays.

The Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Williams, sought to the last to secure amendments to the bill in accordance with the action of the Democratic caucus, but were defeated steadily. Mr. Williams made the final effort when he tried to have the bill re-committed to the ways and means committee with instructions to amend, but a point of order, under the special rule providing for a vote on the bill, was sustained.

Mr. Cannon received the applause of the Democratic side when he entertained the appeal from his ruling made by Mr. Williams, the speaker saying he preferred to err, if he erred at all, in giving the public the right to express its will. The appeal was tabled by a strict party vote.

The debate began Monday was continued up to within a few minutes of the hour of 4 o'clock, the time appointed to take a vote on the final passage of the bill. The announcement of the passage of the bill caused only a slight demonstration.

Big Blow at Summer Resort

Nantasket, Mass., Nov. 19.—A fire which broke out in the kitchen of Hotel Standish late last night destroyed that house and the adjoining Hotels Brunswick and Sagamore. Practically all the contents were lost. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000. The origin of the flames is not apparent. The buildings were all three-story wooden structures and burned rapidly. W. L. Farrell, who owned and occupied Hotel Standish, formerly controlled the Riverside hotel, where he was burned out two weeks ago.

Found Dead in Bathroom

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 19.—Thomas O. Morrissey, a contractor, was found dead in his home, and it is the opinion of Medical Examiner Breck that he had been dead for four or five days. Death was due to asphyxiation. Morrissey's wife has been away since last Thursday and returned yesterday afternoon. She found the house full of gas and telephoned to Rev. M. J. McKenna, who discovered Morrissey's body in the bathroom, already in partial decomposition.

Alleged Bigamist Held

Boston, Nov. 18.—Asa H. Josselyn, who until recently was an assistant lighthouse keeper at Thacher's Island, was arraigned in court here, charged with bigamy. Josselyn entered a plea of not guilty and was held in \$10,000 bonds for the grand jury. The complainant is Linda W. Josselyn, who a short time ago disappeared for a short time, her disappearance being followed a few days later by Josselyn's marriage to another woman.

Preferred Death to Loss of Beauty

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Lulu W. Freeman was the wife of a wealthy citizen of Denver and up to four years ago, when she contracted blood poisoning, she resided among the ladies of Denver society. She felt the loss of her beauty deeply and last October came to Chicago and placed herself in the hands of a "beauty doctor." Nothing was accomplished by the treatment and she killed herself with chloroform.

To Break From Supreme Lodge

Boston, Nov. 18.—As a result of a movement to change the method of assessment from the flat rate, a meeting of the grand lodge of Massachusetts of the Ancient United Order of Workmen ended in the adoption of a resolution to sever all connection with the supreme lodge of the United States. In attendance at the meeting also were many members of the board of directors of the supreme lodge.

Thirty-One Men Killed

Peru, Ills., Nov. 20.—Thirty-one men were killed and at least 16 injured in a head-on collision between a freight train and a work train on the Big Four railroad between Macomb and Tremont. Bodies of 26 of the victims have been taken from the wreck, which is piled 30 feet high on the tracks. Five bodies yet remain buried under the huge pile of broken timber and twisted iron and steel.

MILLER'S 'UNFITNESS'

Urged by Labor Men as Cause Why He Should Be Removed

Boston, Nov. 20.—The American Federation of Labor disposed summarily of the "open shop" issue, as raised in the case of William A. Miller, now employed in the government printing office at Washington, and the Miller case itself by unanimously declaring in favor of the union shop in government as well as private enterprises, and by petitioning President Roosevelt to re-examine the evidence offered against Miller and, if verified, remove Miller from the service.

Although the resolution adopted presented the federation's view on both "open shop" and the Miller case, the issues are kept entirely distinct. The re-examination of the Miller case is not requested because Miller is a non-unionist, a circumstance formerly urged as a reason for his removal, but because the federation believes Miller is totally unfit to be in charge of working people.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of the Panama canal by persons citizens of the United States, urging that the Chinese exclusion act be made to apply in the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands and favoring women's suffrage and the election of the president and United States senators by direct vote.

On the 20th, 1908, George H. Allen was arrested last night for alleged embezzlement. Allen was in the employ of a local grocery firm three years ago and was at that time indicted on the charge of embezzling several hundred dollars. He disappeared from the city, but returned a few days ago.

Arrested on His Return

Portland, Me., Nov. 20.—George H. Allen was arrested last night for alleged embezzlement. Allen was in the employ of a local grocery firm three years ago and was at that time indicted on the charge of embezzling several hundred dollars. He disappeared from the city, but returned a few days ago.

CAME TOO LATE

Peace Envoys' Mission to Panama Will Be Futile

POINTS IN NEW TREATY

Help Across Isthmus Wholly Under Our Administration—Cities of Panama and Colon Compelled to Comply With Our Sanitary Ordinances

Colon, Nov. 20.—Generals Reyes, Ospina and Holguin, appointed as commissioners by the Colombian government to come to the isthmus and negotiate terms of peace looking to the saving of the national honor, arrived here last night on the French steamer Canada. The peace commissioners left Sucreville on Wednesday without knowing the result of the conference between the peace commission from the department of Bolivar and the members of the junta on board the Mayflower. The commissioners sent a telegram to the junta of Panama asking for a conference, but the Panama government declined to grant the request.

It is expected, however, that a representative delegation from Panama will arrive here and confer with the commissioners on board the Canada.

The Colombian general were not permitted to land in Colon and it is considered absolutely certain that their mission, like that of the commissioners from the department of Bolivar, will prove altogether futile.

There was great excitement on the arrival of the Canada. Hundreds of people flocked to the neighborhood of the dock, but were prevented from reaching the vessel by marines who had landed from the United States warship as soon as the Canada was sighted. The marines now guard the wharf.

Captain Merchant of the United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie immediately went aboard the Canada and conveyed to General Reyes the result of the mission of the Polyvalens. His invitation to the commissioners to board the Dixie was declined. The Colombians also declined the invitation of Admiral Coghlan, who had just arrived from Panama, to go aboard the Mayflower.

It is understood that General Reyes and the other Colombian officers will remain on the Canada until this evening or possibly until Saturday evening, when they will leave for Port Limon.

WHAT WE GET**Additional Details of New Treaty Drawn Up at Washington**

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Panama commissioners, Messrs. Amador and Boyd, have read over the treaty signed by Messrs. Bay and Bruun-Vanilla and discussed its terms and provisions in detail. It needs their approval.

From various sources additional information in regard to the terms and provisions of the treaty has been obtained. Under it the United States guarantees and agrees to maintain the independence of Panama. It is understood that this clause was inserted in order to set at rest all questions as to the recognition of Panama as an independent nation by the other governments.

Panama grants to the United States the perpetual use and control of a zone of territory 10 miles wide across the isthmus for the canal, with the right to acquire by purchase or by the exercise of eminent domain any other lands in Panama, wherever situated, which, in the judgment of the United States, may be necessary for the construction of the canal, the provision of its supply of water and the proper sanitation of the cities of Panama and Colon and other territory adjacent to the canal route. Within the zone of territory for the canal and within the limits of the other lands acquired by the United States, the United States will have the same power and authority as if the territory were ceded to the United States and the republic of Panama will cease to exercise any power and authority within that zone.

The United States undertakes to construct modern systems of sewers and waterworks for the cities of Panama and Colon and has the right to collect tolls for the period of 50 years in order to repay the cost of their construction with interest. At the end of 50 years the sewers and waterworks become the property of the cities of Panama and Colon. The republic of Panama undertakes to compel the cities of Panama and Colon to comply with the sanitary ordinances of the United States, and if they fail to do so the United States has the right to enforce its rules and regulations in regard to sanitation.

In addition to these general provisions, which constitute the foundation of the treaty, there are many articles of an administrative character which provide for the exemption of materials and supplies for the construction of the canal from customs duties and for the neutrality of the canal and the entrances to it. Panama is to receive \$10,000,000 and an annual payment of \$250,000, beginning nine years from the date of the treaty.

Sworn at Hurry-Up Diplomacy

London, Nov. 19.—Astonishment was caused here by the signing of a Panama Canal treaty at Washington. Such a speedy conclusion of the treaty was altogether unexpected and has evoked expressions of surprise. Contrast is made between the methods of diplomacy of the old world and those of the new.

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Canadian Police Withdrawn

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Minister of the Interior Sifton has given orders for the abandonment of the mounted police post at the junction of the Klondike and Chilkat rivers, which has been found by the decision of the Alaska tribunal to be seven miles within United States territory.

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BRIBERY CHARGED

Senator Dietrich Indicted by Nebraska Grand Jury

POSTMASTER IS ALSO NAMED

Merchant Testifies That He Acted as Intermediary in Deal Whereby the Senator Was Paid for Exercising Influence in Behalf of Postmaster

Omaha, Nov. 17.—The federal grand jury last evening returned true bills against United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich and Postmaster Jacob Fisher of Hastings, charging them with conspiracy and bribery in connection with the appointment of Fisher to the position of postmaster. When the indictments were brought into the United States district court, Judge Munger presiding, and were placed on file, the court merely accepted the report of the grand jury, making no remarks on its contents beyond making an order to the clerk for filing of the bills.

The indictment against Dietrich charges that he accepted money and property in consideration of his recommending Fisher for appointment postmaster at Hastings. That against Fisher charges him with making an agreement with Dietrich by which the former was to pay in property and money \$1,200 for securing to Fisher the appointment.

Senator Dietrich is at present in Washington and there was no attorney or other person in the city last night authorized to make a statement for him. William Dutton, a hardware merchant of Hastings, testified that he acted as intermediary in all the alleged transactions between the indicted men and after hearing his evidence the grand jury excused the remaining witnesses who had not testified, and at once prepared its report to Judge Munger.

Four other cases, said to be of a similar nature, are being investigated by the grand jury and a report on all or part of them is expected very soon. All are cases in which postmasters and postmistresses are concerned.

This indictment is said to be the first ever returned against a United States senator on charges of this nature, and caused intense excitement in government official circles in Omaha and adjoining towns. What action will be taken, if any, to apprehend Senator Dietrich, has not been learned.

The section under which the conspiracy indictment is drawn against both Dietrich and Fisher is section 6140 of the revised statute and provides that if two or more persons conspire to defraud the United States in any manner, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$10,000, or to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Senator Dietrich was elected by the legislature of 1900-01 to succeed Senator Allen; his term expires March 3, 1905.

Postmaster Fisher was formerly mayor of Hastings and has been prominent in Republican politics of Nebraska for several years.

Rosewater's Explanation

Washington, Nov. 17.—Senator Dietrich and Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee have arrived in this city and last night all inquiries as to the indictment of the senator was referred to Rosewater, who declared that the indictments were the result of a political quarrel. Mr. Rosewater asserted that Dietrich had a good defense and added that he and the senator had come to Washington at this time to bring about the removal of District Attorney Summers. He said they already had been to the White House on this subject. Mr. Rosewater declared that District Attorney Summers had pushed the charges against Dietrich for the reason that they were politically antagonistic.

Counterfeit on Harwich Bank

Washington, Nov. 18.—The secret service announces the discovery of a new counterfeit \$5 national bank note. It is on the Cape Cod National Bank of Harwich, Mass. The note is a well executed photograph on good quality paper. A few red ink lines represent the silk fibers. The panel containing the charter number on the back of the note is black instead of green.

Confidential Agent in Charge

Boston, Nov. 19.—Confidential Agent Lewis, whose duties take him to all parts of the country, has been placed temporarily in charge of the Boston office of the United States special treasury agency for New England. The investigation at the Boston custom house is progressing under a special commission.

Served His Country Well

Washington, Nov. 18.—Brigadier General Reuben F. Bernard, a veteran of the Civil war, who participated in 103 battles and skirmishes in that conflict and in subsequent Indian campaigns, died at his residence in this city. His remains will be interred at Arlington.

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The Long and Bread Pie.

Mosteller's other specialties—
Most unusual sort of cake,
Had a cut-out style about him,
Cerfully couldn't well be won.
Dinner "Where you have been?"
All be called in known ways,
All kept in foreign lands,
"Until when, U. S. A."

Bread & butter down Broadway,
With a shuckin' head of hair,
An old, old, old, old, old,
An old, old, old, old, old,
What he found?—he stopped,
An before he'd time to stop,
This year he had turned and turned,
"Honey butter, U. S. A."

Mosteller here on Samson,
With a rough-hewn one,
Had a lot ofology whiskers,
Nearly all his clothes were gone,
Stopped off just for a quarter,
Is it my home?—far away,
What's your name?—The varied
answers, U. S. A."

Been a fellow down the Southern,
Within forty days back,
Orient was filled with bushkins,
Wore a dozen pairs of bows,
Bred him up to be a minor,
Judged by his awkward way,
Seen him write in clear-cut test,
"Critic City, U. S. A."

Been a simple-colored heathen,
Wearin' earings in his nose,
Laden with around his ankles,
Saw innocent look of clothes,
From whom?—This feathered guy here sprang
From whom?

I hunted him long wing,
An he had the nerve to cry over,
"From Manila, U. S. A."

Himself good I never heard of,
These you mentioned before,
All these feathered also voted,
Will we stand for my more?
An when you took a fellow,
Who's from China, they he bound to
Whom?

With a body kind of feather,
All creation, U. S. A."

The City Man and the Calf.

We bought a little place of forty acres, a convenient little house and a small barn. Our family at the outset consisted of myself, my wife, my daughter Nellie, aged eighteen; my son Robert, aged fifteen; one horse, Billy, of uncertain age, and two cows, Molly and Betty, the number of whose years I never tried to inquire.

As I said before, I had no doubt of my ability to run the farm. As a matter of fact, though, for the first year that farm ran me. It ran me into debt, too, but the next year it ran me out of it, and now I can afford to look back and laugh at my experiences, for I can see myself as my neighbors saw me at that time.

I had figured out an extravagant plan to be made from these two cows.

In my calculation, however, I assumed that they would give milk all the year round. Consequently, my estimates were somewhat broken up when Molly went dry, and a little later presented me an addition to our family.

That calf was indeed a problem. I left him with his mother for two weeks but the next year it ran me out of it, and now I can afford to look back and laugh at my experiences, for I can see myself as my neighbors saw me at that time.

There is no doubt that King Edward enjoys the magnificent position he holds, but there is also no doubt that he often finds it a burdensome one.

Many small details of his private life which escaped notice while he was a prince have found their way into print since he has stood in the fierce light that beats about a throne.

Hence it is a welcome respite to be free for a time, from the relentless pencil of the reporter and the merciless camera of the photographer. When he travels the attentions of newspaper men are not invited. Whenever possible, the announcement of his departure is not made until he has actually started. If public notice must be given in advance, the time schedule is likely to be left more or less indefinite.

The British monarch does not travel on passes. He pays his way like ordinary mortals, though on a slightly different plan. The treasurer of the royal household settles with the railway companies, the bill including a regular first-class fare for each member of the King's party, and an additional charge of one shilling for every mile travelled by the train. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether the companies gain or lose by the transaction.

In most lines of business, royal patronage is eagerly sought as an advertisement, but this the railways scarcely need. On the other hand, the King's special status interferes seriously with regular traffic, besides throwing a heavy responsibility upon every official and employee who is concerned in taking them to their destination.

Each of the British railways has a train which it reserves for the King's use. Many of these trains are very magnificent.

"My boy," I said, "you are certainly a chip of the old block, for you are a genius."

Then I arose in my wrath and seized that calf. I placed my hand on his head and pushed his nose into the milk up to the eyes. But he wouldn't drink. When I feared he was about to smother, I released his head, which came up dripping and white, the thick cream forming a semi-circle just under the resolute eyes, which he lifted to mine, while he gave vent to a long and vigorous verbal reprimand.

At this critical juncture there appeared upon the scene my son Robert, and that young hopeful had in his hand a piece of old garden hose about ten feet long. "I'll show you how to make that calf drink, dad," he said.

"Just make a siphon with this hose and put one end in the animal's mouth, and the other end in the milk pail."

"My boy," I said, "you are certainly a chip of the old block, for you are a genius."

We put the pail of milk on the stairs leading to the hayloft and Bobbie held the hose while I caught his calfship.

I got behind and shoved the refractory beast to the foot of the stairs, and after considerable labor inserted the hose.

The milky stream began to flow. The calf began to rasp and his eyes rolled until they looked like two glass agates. He tried to bolt, but I held him fast.

The milk trickled out of the corners of his mouth and ran down to the floor. But the obstinate animal wouldn't swallow. He choked and gasped, but wouldn't let a drop go down his throat. I had just determined to push the hose down into his stomach when something happened. The calf closed his teeth on that hose and suddenly lay down. Robert was not prepared for that move. The pail of milk came over in answer to the pull on the nose, and I found myself a moment later emerging from a most unexpected shower bath in sticky, cream-thickened milk.

It was gratifying, I must admit, and I am afraid that only the presence of Robert prevented the use of some rather strong language.

A moment later, however, a round face appeared in the barn door, and a heavy voice inquired, "Any calves to sell?" Well, didn't that question just pleasantly on my ears! I certainly had one calf that I would be only too glad to sell. I had almost reached a state of mind when I would have given the human away.

"You can have this one," I exclaimed breathlessly, as I wiped the cream out of my whiskers.

"How old is he?" was the next inquiry.

"Oh, old enough for you," I answered.

"All right," the visitor said, a twinkle in his eye, "I'll give you \$6 for him."

"The beast is yours," I responded, with fervor, and it was with a sigh of relief that I saw him disappearing down the driveway, the unfortunate captive bawling a last protest against separation from the comely, dependent wife which he had become so familiar.

It was some time later that I saw a neighbor reach a call to drink by drinking his fingers, moistened with the milk, into the sides of the animal's mouth, and in that way gradually induce him to take nourishment. A little while after that I tried the same plan, and was successful, and it was just a year ago that I learned "at a general's table" a calf gets good and hungry if it is a very simple matter to feed him to drink. I had been foolish enough to think that a calf had sufficient strength to acquire the habit by an instinctive process.—Small Farmer.

"Gull-ho!" called the lookout.

"Where away?" asked the first mate.

"Six o'clock off the lee bow."

"Make it eight p.m.," ordered a thrifty passenger. "I can drink a quart myself any time,"—Judge.

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New "Watch-Dog" in Indiana.

One of the most honest to be prominently in the public eye is James A. Hemenway of Indiana, who succeeds to Uncle Joe Cannon's place as chairman of the official appropriations, or chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. After all, this is the great committee of the House to the Ways and Means there is more quiet and temporary prominence, but year in and year out the men who draw the great supply bills for the government of the United States. And the House still exercises an influence on these measures. The Senate is more liberal by tradition in voting money, and if any cheese-puffing is to be done it must be in the House, under the lead of this committee. It is great chairman of the past have been among the best known of our law-makers. Now a new man steps before the American public and makes his bow. Fortunately, his record free from far shown him possessed of more than ordinary force and strength.

Hemenway's career affords an illustration of what a young man of grit may accomplish. His biography in the Congressional Directory gives little hint of his early struggles. It contains only a hasty recital of the fact that he was born in 1839, studied law, was admitted to the bar, became prosecuting attorney of the county, and was elected to Congress eight years ago last November. It is not easy to get him to talk of his career before he came to be known by the people of Indiana, nor because he is unacquainted with it, but because he feels that the public is more interested in what he is accomplishing now than in the story of his years of struggle. Not many of his associates in Congress know that his school days ended when he was sixteen years old. He took his books home a few days before his father died, and the Indianapolis schools saw him no more.

For two years he "hustled" about the little town of Indianapolis, Ind., when a desire to go West and get took hold of him. "I landed in Ottumwa, Iowa," adds to today of the Treasurer's correspondence. In recalling this phase in his career, "an overgrown boy." After numerous ups and downs in that town, and as my money was nearly gone, I secured employment with H. A. Cannon in a dry goods store. For a year and a half I sold drygoods. This was in the habit of giving a prize at the end of each week to the fellow who sold the most goods. I was fortunate in securing the prize about three-quarters of the time. Not satisfied with the life of a clerk, I started for Kansas, and got in one winter feeding cattle in the employ of Mr. Atterbury, with headquarters at Wichita. It took two years altogether. In Kansas to convince me that the West was not the proper place for me to go, and so I returned to Indianapolis, where I obtained work in a tobacco factory.

It was here that the young man took up the study of law. The judicial circuit in which Indianapolis figured was hopelessly Democratic, and had been for years. The Republicans always went through the form of making nominations. One day when Hemenway was on his way home from the tobacco factory one of the local Republican leaders asked him how he would like to go on the ticket as the party's candidate for prosecuting attorney. "You understand there is no chance of being elected," said this friend, "but we have got to fill out the ticket, and we might as well put you on as anybody else."

"All right, put me on," said the young man from the tobacco factory. "Well, I borrowed an old horse and buggy and went into the campaign," said Hemenway, as he started to tell what happened. "The judicial circuit was composed of the counties of Warwick, Spencer and Perry. I made up my mind that I would use the nomination to advertise myself, and after the election would open a law office. I never thought of winning, but I hurried that old horse over the hills and came mighty near shaking hands with every man, woman and child in the three counties. To the surprise of myself, and more to my friends, I won by a majority of six hundred."

There was a young man who had never tried a law case elected prosecuting attorney for three counties. "My impulse was to back out," said he, "but after I thought it over I decided I would stick it out. There were several good lawyers on the other side of the first case that came up. The judge suggested that I ought to have help in the prosecution. I told him I did not want help, since one of the arguments used against me in the campaign was that I was not competent to fill the place. I desired to demonstrate that I was, although in truth, I was scared to death. But I studied the case so carefully that I thought I knew it as well as any lawyer could. It was an exciting trial, and a good deal of ill feeling was displayed, but I managed to keep cool and not lose my temper. By some streak of good luck I won. I remember very well that after the trial the judge came down from the bench and said to me:

"Young man, if you will always leave it to the other fellow to get mad you will have a great advantage in practice over your opponents." I have learned since that this applies in politics as well as in law."

The second case the young man prosecuted was one of murder. "I came near making a serious blunder," said the congressman as his memory ran back to the incident. "The defendant did not go on the witness stand to testify in his own behalf. Under the Indiana law, for a prosecuting attorney to refer to that fact, in his argument was cause for a new trial. The court had no discretion under the law, but must order one. I remember I stayed up all night preparing my speech, and in about every tenth line I seated the defendant for not testifying in his own behalf. In my rambling reading of the law I had not run across the injunction against a prosecuting attorney's making such a reference. I remember I went into court next morning with my speech on the end of my tongue, and was completely upset, but fortunately so when the judge, in an act of kindness called me aside to explain me not to make any reference to the defendant's refusal to this particular. I had the facts of the case in my mind and the judge says I made the best argument in that case I ever made in my life. The defendant was convicted, but the verdict was afterward set aside by the Supreme Court, the ground that it was not withstood by the evidence introduced."

I have two cases to recall established the young tobacco worker's reputation as a lawyer, and at the end of his term he was reelected. "I did not want to enter politics," said the congressman in answer to a question for information about that part of his early career. "My ambition was to become a good lawyer, and I knew that a man could not be both a good lawyer and a good politician."

Mrs. Langtry and Signor Marconi were dining at different tables in a restaurant the other day, says the New York Sun. The actress saw the inventor for the first time. "What a wonderful man he is," Mrs. Langtry said. "What he has done seems marvelous. Only I can't say that my own experience with the wireless telegraph was a complete success. I had dined with a friend the night before I left London, and when we passed a vessel I telegraphed by the new method. The ocean does not part us." Two days later I had the telegram back from my friend with a request to explain what it meant. It read: "The ocean has no pants on."

A Michigan paper says that in Chicago they are telling a good story on a young man who holds a humble position in a printing office, says the Kansas City Star. The young man is very fond of the daughter of a minister, but his devotion to her is comparatively new. The other Sunday he went to church to hear the father of his intended speak, and unfortunately sat down where everybody could see him. The text was "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."

On the side of Seeger's disease, 47 per cent of the cases three years old.

A Comparison.

It is generally conceded that when a prospector discovers an outcropping of copper on the top of a hill or slope that if he tunnels the hill or mountain or cuts down a shaft he will strike the hole of vein and get copper metal, but as to the richness or extent he can only guess. The same principle applies to gold, silver or lead outcroppings, and if a very rich mining district is found the property where the outcroppings are found and the veins run in the direction of the lower property that in all probability the new field will strike it rich after tunneling and patient development work is carried on. But it may be that a tunnel of 1000 or more feet in length of only 6 feet wide and 7 feet in height will have to be drilled or made through both quartz or blue stone either a hard rock, before any indication by the change of the general formation of the rock shows that the much coveted vein or vein of copper, gold, silver or lead is soon to be reached. But will it be of sufficient value to make a paying interest this question is often asked, and answered best by patient waiting and perseverance in the work conducted; but statistics show that 50 per cent of mining ventures pay, that pay out well will not become dividend payers. The same principle also is equally applicable to mining for oil. [It is now considered a mineral by the U. S. Government.] We find the oil in certain well defined localities called draws or valleys and we prospect on the neighboring properties and are rewarded by discovering the oil shale, as true an indicator of oil being somewhere beneath the surface of the land as the outcroppings of copper or gold is that copper or gold is in the hills or mountains where such conditions exist. So we turned the ground but being, generally speaking, in that country or nearly so, we have to put down what would be a shaft in mining for the metals referred to (copper, gold, etc.) calling it in oil physiology "drilling a well." It is development work or mining for oil with this distinctive difference that when we mine for oil our expenses are lighter all the while, and everything else equal, to put it out well (or, let us call it) is something for the purpose of comparison. It costs us but say from \$5 to \$7 dollars per day instead of from \$25 to \$30 dollars per day in the case of average gold and copper mine and if we strike oil in paying quantities 2000 feet down and the gold value gold 2000 feet in, our outlay would be at most a few thousand dollars, while there would be many thousands and the time consumed in the case of the oil venture from 30 to 60 days while in the case of the mine from 3 to 6 years. In other words we do not have to wait so long to know what we have got in mining for oil as in the matter of mining for gold or copper. Again the cost of pumping the oil is nominal while the cost of breaking out ore and treating them, sometimes having to ship them a great ways for treatment, is in comparison very much more expensive with the time consumed. In making the oil company a dividend payer is correspondingly less and the percentage of net profits being many times greater than in the case of the gold and copper company. Therefore, a good oil proposition has a greater attraction for the conservative investor than the average gold, copper, silver or lead proposition.

Peculiar Well-Diggers.

A traveler describes the strange method used by Missouri farmers in locating underground water for their cattle.

The soil was first removed—and with it every particle of debris or vegetation—from the spot the subject of the experiment, which was then covered with a sheep's skin the woolly side up. In the centre of the skin a fresh-laid fowl's egg was placed, and covered with a recently enameled vessel. The test has to be made on the evening of a dry, windless day, and when the ground is quite dry. On the following morning, almost immediately after sunrise, the vessel is removed. If the egg and the skin are covered with dew, it is proof of the presence of a bed of water on the spot and at no great depth. If the egg is dry, and the wool only is wet with dew, it means that the water exists, but at a greater depth; lastly, if the egg and the wool are alike dry, it will be vain to look for water at that particular spot. Vitravins, it is true, had already pointed out that an egg in a vessel of unbacked clay or one of metal previously oiled, if buried at sunset and found moistened in the morning, would proclaim the immediate proximity of water, but these, according to him, must be deposited in a trench five feet deep, and covered with branches, leaves or earth, a much more complicated process than the one which is described above, and which, moreover, gave more feeble indications.

While Holman was chairman of the committee he became incumbent on the committee to buy a wedding present for the daughter of one of the members. The affair was discussed in committee one day during the absence of the chairman, and an arrangement reached whereby each one was to contribute \$10. A gentleman of magnificent courage, as well as tact, was designated to see Chairman Holman about his contribution. As the meeting was adjourning Holman walked in. The situation was explained to him and the sum each member should contribute.

"Yes, yes," said the Indiana man, rubbing his hands together, as was his habit, "that's all right, but can't you make it five?"

This shows the momentum of habit in an Appropriation committee chairman's mind—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Langtry and Signor Marconi were dining at different tables in a restaurant the other day, says the New York Sun. The actress saw the inventor for the first time. "What a wonderful man he is," Mrs. Langtry said. "What he has done seems marvelous. Only I can't say that my own experience with the wireless telegraph was a complete success. I had dined with a friend the night before I left London, and when we passed a vessel I telegraphed by the new method. The ocean does not part us." Two days later I had the telegram back from my friend with a request to explain what it meant. It read: "The ocean has no pants on."

Reason For Pride.

"Well, the airs of you!" sneered the monkey. "You must think you're swell!"

"My dear sir," quietly replied the elephant, "we have always been foolish. Why, when everybody had to move out of the Garden of Eden we were the only ones who had trunks."—Philadelphia Press.

Experience.

"What is your idea of experience?" asked the very young man.

"Experience," replied the sage from Seville, "the result of wanting everything you can't get and getting everything you don't want."—Chicago News.

Advice Applied.

Physician—First of all, you must stop worrying.

Patient—All right; I won't give a hang whether your bill is paid or not.—Smart Set.

Women's Dept.**Woman Suffrage the Logical Result of Modern Civilization.**

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that tell with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experiments against Experiments.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paraffin, Dragee and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allies Poxiness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Easter Way.

For Over Sixty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children white teething, it disturbed at night and broken of rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth and stomach and cold belly of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething or cold. It is the most popular remedy in America. It is easily digested and absorbed. It eases Distress, relieves the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Utensils, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething or cold, is the best and most safe medicine physician and nurses in the United States. Price Twenty-five cents & bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Recommended for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Slow steps, whether long or short, suggest rest or reflective state of mind, in the case may be.

Will find an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

The best love potion when he who makes it is not the one who takes it.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk but truth. One small dose. Small dose. Small dose. Small dose.

The woman with a lot of children hasn't much time for food.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and most perfect mercury, are found in Carter's Iron Pill, which strengthens the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

CASTORIA.

Bear the Signature of

CASTORIA.

Bear the Signature of

Ayers' Hair Vigor

Only 35? You look at least 60. Restore color to your gray hair. Why not?

J. G. Ayers Co., Lowell, Mass.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and most perfect mercury, are found in Carter's Iron Pill, which strengthens the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bear the Signature of

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Bear the Signature of

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our County equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigation parts of our County are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Sathers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Through first-class and tourist sleeping cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

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Historical and Genealogical.**Notes and Queries.**

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be strictly observed:
1. Name and date must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all questions brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. Give full name of the author of the question.
6. Letters addressed to constituents or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Bi-monthly Library,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1893.

NOTES.

Concerning Col. Samuel Wardwell,
of Bristol, R. I.

BY S. F. PINEHURST.

John Howland was one of the signers of the following compact made in the cabin of the Mayflower before they landed:

"In ye name of God Almen, We whose names are underwritten, the lody subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of god, of Great Brittanie, France, and Ireland King, defender of ye faith, &c., having undertaken, for ye glorie of God and advancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countreyn, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northern parts of Virginea, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in ye presence of God, and out of another covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politick, for our better ordering and preservation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just & equall laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye general good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Codd ye 11, of November, in ye year of ye regne of our soveraigne lord, King James, of England, France, and Irelan, ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fifte fourth. And, Dated, 1620."

John Howland was a leading man in the colony for fifty years and in 1633 was one of the Governor's council.
John Howland, b. 1633 — d. 1673, Feb. 23.

Elizabeth Tilley, b. 1607, — d. 1857. Their children were:

1. John.
2. Jabez, m. Bethia Thatcher.
3. Joseph.
4. Isaac, m.

5. Desire, m. Capt. John Gorham.
6. Hope, m. — Oliphant.
7. Elizabeth, m. — Dickerson.
8. Lydia, m. James Brown.
9. Hannah, m. — Bosworth.
10. Ruth, m. — Coggeshall.

In 1650 Jabez Howland was one of the founders of Bristol, R. I. "The first Town Meeting of Bristol, for the transaction of general business, was held Nov. 10, 1651, when Jabez Howland was chosen Town Clerk, and the following June he was elected "Select Man." He married Bethia Thatcher, daughter of Anthony Thatcher, who was son of Rev. Peter Thatcher of Salbury, England, who was probably an English curate. He settled first in Marblehead and then in Yarmouth. He was shipwrecked on the voyage from Marblehead to the Indies in 1655. Of 28 persons, including four of his children, only himself and wife were saved. This was his second wife who was Elizabeth Jones.

Jabez Howland went to Bristol with his wife in 1650, and died there 1782, Oct. 17. Their children were:

1. Jabez.
2. Josiah.
3. John.
4. Joseph.
5. Samuel, b. 1656, May 24, d. 1656, Joda.
6. Bethia.
7. Experience.
8. Seth.

QUERIES.

4880. GRINNELL—Who was the wife of Richard Grinnell, father of Ruth (Grinnell) Burlingame? See also see L. B. N.

4881. BENNETT—Billings Burlingame married in 1836, Tahitia Bennett, R. I. Whose daughter was she? Was her father in the Revolutionary service? —L. R. N.

4882. CABOOD—Who were the parents of Charles Cabood of Newport, R. I., who married (died 1770) Sarah Beere? Who were her parents? They had a daughter Mary who married (about 1814) Joseph Wite, b. May 31, 1788. When did Charles Cabood die? Can E. O. give me any information? —E. M. T.

4883. GODDARD—Joseph Goddard, of Brockline, Mass., was son of Joseph and was born November 2, 1822. When did he marry, and when? —M. D.

4884. DEXTER—Who was the wife of Gregory Dexter, of Providence, R. I., and what were the dates of birth, marriage and death? Their son John had a daughter Mary, born April 30, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1888, married 1718, John Angell, of Providence. —M. D.

4885. DRAPER—Who were the ancestors of Lendamine Draper, of Bedlam, Mass., born March 30, 1780, died 1855, married 1800, Calvin Guild? —T. S.

4886. HUMPHREYS—Who were the parents of Josiah Humphreys, of Providence, R. I., who was born 1775, died 1812, married 1802, Elizabeth Easton, of Nichols? —J. J.

4887. HILL—Who were the ancestors of Alce Hill, of South Kingstown, R. I., born 1725, died 1757, married Thomas Hazard? Who was the mother of Thomas Hazard? —J. J.

4888. STORY—David Story, of Bucks County, Pa., was born April 29, 1767, died 1834, married 1782, Rachel Richardson. Who were their parents? —A. J.

4889. WIGHTMAN—What was the

date of birth of Phoebe Wightman, daughter of George, of East Greenwich, R. I.? She died about 1780, married Jonathan Weaver. —F. L.

4890. TAYLOR—Would like to know the ancestry of Robert Taylor, whose daughter Sarah, born 1717, died 1793, married George Hazard, of South Kingstown, R. I.—D. C.

4891. HOLMES—To what family of Holmes did Chandler Holmes, of Woodstock, Vt., belong? He married Amelia Potter, of Stephen. Stephen Potter was born in 1727, but I have no dates of birth, marriage or death of Amelia or her husband, Chandler Holmes. —S. M.

4892. ATWOOD—What was the parentage of Charles Atwood, of Warwick, R. I., born 1717, died 1772, married Mary Greene, widow of Caleb? What was her parentage? —S. M.

4893. BENNETT—Would be glad of any information concerning Anna Bennett, probably of South Kingstown, R. I., who married Samuel Penry's son James. James died 1771. What were the dates of her birth and death? —S. M.

4894. GORDON—Who were the ancestors of Walt Gould of Newport, R. I., born 1676, married Joseph Peckham, when? —J. C.

4895. FRIENDS—Who was the wife of Jonathan Feltis, probably of New York, whose son Benjamin was born 1711, died 1832, married 1808, Anna Maria Schleifeloff? —N. B.

ANSWERS.

4896. BURLINGAME—Billings Burlingame was son of Jeremiah Burlingame and wife Ruth Grinnell, of Cranston, R. I., Ruth Grinnell, b. about 1753, was daughter of Richard Grinnell. She married first Walter Palmer, second (1780) Jeremiah Burlingame. They moved to Cheshire, Mass., and afterward to Peterborough, N. H., where her husband died, in 1811.—M. E. W.

Middletown.

COURT OF PHONAKA—The Court of Probate held its regular monthly session at the Town Hall on Monday when all the members were present and action was taken in regard to the following named estates.

Estate of Henry D. DeBlaiss, Jr. The first and third account of Sarah H. DeBlaiss, Administrator, was examined allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Abraham Coggeshall. On her petition Kate Bailey was appointed Administrator, de bonis non, with will annexed, and directed to give bond in the sum of \$10,000, with Henry M. Wilson and George R. Chace as sureties. James Anthony, James R. Chase and Charles H. Ward were appointed appraisers.

Estate of Sarah G. Coggeshall. Kate Bailey was appointed Administrator and required to give bond in the sum of \$600. For sureties and appraisers the same five men were accepted as were taken on the estate of Abraham Coggeshall.

Estate of Margaret A. Vancock. The petition of Venecias A. Vancock to prove her will and to grant letters testamentary on her estate was referred to the third Monday of December with an order of notice.

18 Town Consent. The time for completing the contract of W. Clarence Peckham to stone 1800 feet of Aqueduct avenue was extended to December 1.

Lionel H. Peabody was appointed a committee to clean out the well opposite the town hall, and Henry L. Chase a committee to put in a pipe culvert at the junction of Brown's lane with the West Main road.

A long list of accounts were allowed and ordered paid, from the town treasury including the following:

Contract work on the highways. W. Clarence Peckham, at Green End, \$1,750; J. Overton Peckham, West Main road, \$500; J. Overton Peckham, Wyatt road, \$40,40; J. Overton Peckham, Wapping road, \$270; Clark T. Barker, Mitchell's lane, \$148. Repairs on highways by surveyors John H. Spooner, District No. 1, \$96.60; Walter S. Barker, District No. 2, \$105.15; Chas. A. Peckham, District No. 4, \$41. Total on highways, \$2,782.87.

Services of town officers, &c. Nathaniel Peckham, moderator, \$10; John H. Spooner, assessor of taxes, \$20; N. L. Chapman, Jr., Walter S. Barker, Dennis J. Murphy and Richard H. Wheeler, supervisors of election of Nov. 8, \$5 each, \$12; Nathaniel L. Chapman, Jr., furnishing and placing hitching posts at town hall, \$1.14; Simon Hart, repairing town seal, &c., \$5.50; T. T. Pitman, advertising cause notice and election warrant, \$17.25; John D. Blair, bounty on minks and skunks, \$7.50; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$28. Total, \$2,802.26.

Death of Isaac Barker—On the twenty-third day of August last Lavinia Barker, a resident of Middletown, died, aged ninety six years. On Saturday last Isaac Barker, another resident, died aged 90 years three months and 36 days. In less than three months two persons who had passed four score and ten years of life have deceased, giving additional proof that the even quiet rural life does not promote longevity. Another resident, Thomas C. Weaver who died on the fourth instant, was of his eighty-ninth year. There are three descendants the sum of whose ages exceed 274 years, giving an average of more than ninety years. Mr. Barker was a lineal descendant of James Barker of Essex County, England, whose son started for America in 1688 and died on shipboard. His son James the third of that name reached this country and afterwards became the father of eight children. The farm on which he lived now known as the John Bailey farm is situated on Paradise avenue. The descendants of James Barker of Essex County, England, whose son started for America in 1688 and died on shipboard. His son James the third of that name reached this country and afterwards became the father of eight children. The farm on which he lived now known as the John Bailey farm is situated on Paradise avenue. The descendants of James Barker of Essex County, England, whose son started for America in 1688 and died on shipboard. His son James the third of that name reached this country and afterwards became the father of eight children. The farm on which he lived now known as the John Bailey farm is situated on Paradise avenue. The descendants of James Barker of Essex County, England, whose son started for America in 1688 and died on shipboard. His son James the third of that name reached this country and afterwards became the father of eight children. The farm on which he lived now known as the John Bailey farm is situated on Paradise avenue.

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Cook the Thanksgiving Dinner in a "Crawford" and it will be cooked just right.

To have the turkey rich and brown, tender and juicy; the turkey ples just right on the bottom, depends more on the oven than the cook who prepares them.

The "Crawford" Ovens.

Never cook wrong. The regulating damper directs the heat surely, the firebrick partition distributes the heat evenly, the highly tempered extra heavy castings hold the heat perfectly. There's no fuss and worry if you cook with a Crawford. 200 Newport purchases in 18 months all testify to that.

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A Crawford made and sold every 3-13 minutes.

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